The Owner of the Blue Hen's Chickens-The Bugar Trust Inquiry and the Proceedings for Contempt-The Marty History and Old

Families of Delaware—The Bayarde, WASHINGTON, June 12 .- An evening's informal talk with Senator Gray shed light upon several matters old and new. He is one of the easy, handsome, gentle bred men of the Senate, with an unconscious strength sever harshly exerted, and a fine stature which never poses His retention of his place is said in Delaware to be without seeking. He seems to be without hobbies, and to exert the influence of a respect for others which is in a strong man the equivalent of self-respect.

George Gray was born at Newcastle, the Plymouth Rock of the Delaware, May 4, 1840. his father in that year being made happy in a son and a Whig President, W. H. Harrison. His father, Andrew Caldwell Gray, was a leg-

islator and a promoter of education in the State, and was one of his son's law preceptors, father and son graduating at Princeton; the son then went to Harvard Law School,

From 1863 to 1879, sixteen years, Senator Gray had no offices. He then became Attorney-General of Delaware and went to Cincinnati to assist to nominate T. F. Bayard in 1880. Four years later be was in the Chicago Convention, of which a result was Bayard's vacating his Senate

He is six feet two in height, but only looks tall when somebody is by him, a proof of harmonious proportion. He wears no beard, but a mustache, and is dark-haired, stands straight, never looks constrained, has warmth without excitement, has a fine head which is not showy. and goes about his business so sedately with the look of youth that he might be the gentle Will Shakespeare among them who strut and fret upon the stage.

I inquired somewhere in the conversation about his descent from the man who owned the Blue Hen's Chickens in the Revolution.

That was my grandfather's brother-in-law Jabez Caldwell. I am not descended from th man to whom you refer; but my great-grandas Jabez Caldwell, who was an officer in the Delaware line during the Revolutionary war, and the legend is that he owned and fought a breed of game chickens that gave the name of Blue Hen's Chickens to that gallant regiment, and afterward was applied to the people of the State.

"My grandfather, Andrew Gray, married Rebecca Rodgers, daughter of Col. John Rodgers of Harford county, Maryland. Two of his sons were Commodore George Rodgers and Commo dore John Rodgers of the war of 1812." Delaware has had Duponts, McDonough

and Jones among her naval people ?"

"I have a letter to my father from Commo dore John Rodgers when the latter was Nava Commissioner after the second war, saving 'I have had your young friend made a midshi man.' He referred to the subsequent Admiral Dupont. Commodore McDonough, who won the naval battle of Lake Champlain, was an assistant clerk at Dover, the State capital, in the courts before he entered the navy. In those days a maritime career on the Delaware River was paramount among worldly careers."

"You did not finish as to the Blue Hen" Chickens."

"The Delaware regiment took game chickens with them to the camps, in particular the company of Caldwell, and, according to contemborary accounts, fought all day and fought blickens all night. This appears to have been especially the case in the South, under Greene. to they were called from the strain of their ramecocks, 'Blue Hen's Chickens,' This was redoubtable regiment, set down by Ramsey, the historian, who was a surgeon in the South irn army, as 'the most efficient in the Conti-

ine aistorian, who was a surgeon in the Southirn army, as 'the most efficient in the Contisental Army,' Its commander, Kirkwood, was
sens of the best specimens of the faithful, pertevering officers we had.'

"Which two Delaware men would be sent to
the gallery of statues at Washington as exemplars of the State!"

"I never thought of that question. Perhaps
the first James A. Bayard would be regarded as
one. Mr. Hoar, the Massachusetts Senator,
who is fond of old books and testimony, recently
brought me a book with an anecdate of James
Ashton Bayard. He removed to Delaware from
Pennsylvania and married the daughter of
Richard Basset, the chief man in the State,
whose family had become converts of the Methodist preachers who hid in the Delaware woods
from the storms of Continental war, and afterward organized the Episcopal Methodist Church
at Barrett's chapel in Delaware. They seemed
set on converting Bayard also, who was of the
Whitefield, or Presbyterian, bias. So one of the
preachers made a dead set at him in the faunily
prayer. After they all arose from their knees
Byrard walked up and down some time, and,
finally going up to the preacher, said: 'Mr.
Blank, why no you shake your sulphur hags
over me!' This seemed to strike Mr. Hoar,'
"You were Chairman of the committee to in
vestigate the alleged sugart ax collusions i'
"That unpopular committee work I had to assume by direction of the Senate. Direct charges

and been made by a correspondent of a Philageneration with the senate. Direct charges
had been made by a correspondent of a Philageneration with the senators
in connection with the senators
in connection with the senators
then pending Tariff bill. This was in the spring
of 1894. The Democratic members of the Finance
Committee were especially assailed, and it was
scharged by the correspondent that the sugar
schedule had been substantially agreed upon between officers of the Sugar Trust and Mr. (leveland aboard Mr. Benedict's yacht in the winter
of 1893; and that the Secretary of the Treasury,
Mr. Carlisle, had, during the pendency of the
bers of the Filatowick with the Democratic members of the Filatowick with the Democratic members of the Filatowick with the sugar magnates were
in the adjoining room, and that he (Carlisle) assured them that the Sugar Trust must be taken
care of in consideration for the contributions
made by it to the election in 1892.

"These were exceedingly serious charges, and
as soon as the committee organized it sent for
the correspondent in question, showed him the
articles, the authorship of which he acknowledged, and then, after other questions, asked
his own knowledge. He said he dust in the
articles, the authorship of which he acknowledged, and then, after other questions, asked
his own knowledge, He said he dust in the
articles, the many the sugar schedule and they
was then asked upon what authority he had
stated them, and he said he had an informant.
He was then asked upon what authority he had
stated them, and he said he had an informant,
he was then asked who that informant was, in
order that we might bring him before the committee, and he declined to answer.

"Thus getting no aid from this correspondent
in arriving at the truth, we reported him to the
Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, being the persons this correspondent had
said were with Mr. Gleveland on Mr. Benedict's
yacht making up the sugar Refining Company, being the persons this cor

power claimed, and sometimes exercised, by legislative bodies. To sak a man what you please and leave him no recourse but submission or contempt and to punish him with an arbitrary hand were powers cutside of the general vigilance for personal liberty in our Constitution."

Mr. Gray's general remarks, which he did not wish quoted, included a testimonial to Thomas Jefferson's remarkable versatility and the statement that he thought the most wise and knowing of all authors was Dr. Sam Johnson, especially as reported from the tongue by the unmissing memory of his Boazy.

I was desirous of learning something about the little State of Delaware.

"Your progenitors moved up to Newcastless Delaware."

"My great grandfather got with his wife, Caldware.

"Your progenitors moved up to Newcastley Delaware i"
"My great grandfather got with his wife, Caldwell, about a thousand acres of land, on which my grandfather lived on St. Jones's Creek, near Dover. He went to the University of Pennsytvania, and about 1808 aetiled in the hill country of Delaware near Newark, where the Presbyterians had an ancient scademy. My father was then brought up in the farmhouse formerly owned by Col. Kirkwood of the Delaware regiment. After he left Princeton in 1821 he studied law with Judge James R. Hlack in Newcastle and lived there the remainder of his life and married Miss Schoffeld, who was from the State of Connecticut; from my mother I get my height. My father was prominent in the railways and canal and college of the State till his death in 1885."

ways and canal and college of the State till his death in 1885."

"Are there not some relics of moment at old Newcastle?"

"Yes, it was the New Amsterdam of the Delaware, founded by the Dutch compatriots of those at Manhattan, whose North River was called in distinction from the South River of Delaware of their Netherlandish emptre.

"The Swedes settled at Wilmington in 1638. Peter Stuyvesant in 1651 built a fort at Newcastle, which became the concentrating settlement of the Dutch on the Delaware, and when the Swedes seized the fort in 1653, Stuyvesant sent an expedition from New York, as told in carleature in Irving's 'Knickerbocker,' and captured Newcastle for good. A considerable Dutch and Swedish admixture remains in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland from that period. Around Fort Casimir grew up New Amstel, the oldest town on the Delaware, which, conquered in 1664 by the English, took the name of Newcastle, and it was the English provincial seat for the Territories on the Delaware ware till the Revolution. There William Penn first landed and received allegiance in turf and twig, water and soil, Oct. 28, 1682."

"Delaware has a composite population and origin!"

"Its society was so well determined that the

first landed and received allegiance in turf and twig, water and soil, Oct. 28, 1682."

Delaware has a composite population and origin?

"Its society was so well determined that the later colonists of Pean found they did not get along well together in the same Assembly and after some years of alternate peace and pouting. Delaware in 1704 was assented to by the mutual proprietary as a separate province with its own Assembly at Newcastle. The town of Dover, the State capital, was not laid off till 1719, sixty-eight years after Newcastle. We had an old Swede's house, so called, at Newcastle, with the date of 1687 in iron letters upon it, till it was pulled down in 1894. Part of the house where Penn was entertained exists. The old courthouse at Newcastle has a very indistinct antiquity. Our finest dwelling is that built by George Read, son of the signer of the Declaration, a fine brick, with a gallery on its roof top and the finest spectmen of colonial architecture I know. The Constitution of Delaware was said to have been prepared by George Read, the signer, at Newcastle, and the present house is reared upon the colonial site."

"Have you a Delaware historian?"

"Several books, little and large, deal with the State, but we lack a history with the inspiration of imagination, without which history has no formation nor feeling. The chronicle of events in an old State is only the material for its history dragged together. Indeed the history of Delaware ought to embrace that of the peninsula."

"Have sound to embrace that of the peninsula."

"Have is the Peninsula of Delaware."

"It consists of all that country between the Chesapeake Bay on one side and the ocean and Delaware Bay on the other side, embracing two counties of Virginia, the three in Delaware, and nine in Maryland, with a population of 170,000 in Delaware. 185,000 in Maryland, and 40,000 in Virginia. These people, numbering nearly 400,000, have a community of rallroads and material State, at Control of the peninsula and call it Delaware."

"Mayland and Wes

the war and made two States out of Virginia they did not make one State out of the peninsula and call it Delaware."

"Maryland and West Virginia would have made a compensating State and stretched Maryland to the Ohio!"

"Yes. The public men of Delaware, very probably of Maryland and Virginia also, in the peninsula, have wished this result often. Maryland has cut her eastern shore off from former political equities. Since the war no eastern shore Virginian goes to Congress. Delaware presents John M. Clayton or T. F. Bayard for President or Vice-President without other reply than that we are below size.

"Have you ever made the tour of the whole peninsula!"

"Not till a year or two ago did I see the beautiful Maryland counties with their wide rivers and serene and intelligent people. I went there on an excursion to open a railroad from the Chesapeake to the Delaware Bay. The two Virginia counties I have never seen at all, though I regard their people as cousins of ours. Such is the destruction of natural propinquity by divisional lines made only upon the accidents of colonial plantation.

"Will Baltimore ever get directly to sea by canaling through the Delaware beninsula, which forces her shipping 200 miles south out of its course north, or 400 miles, equal to the width of Ponnsylvania!"

"I doubt it. If it is to be done, the present Chesapeake and Delaware Canal would be the castest course."

"But that enters the Delaware still fifty miles above the Capes."

"It is the route, however, to Philadelphia."

with of Pennsylvania?"

"I doubt it. If it is to be done, the present Chesapeake and Delaware Canal would be the castest course."

"But that enters the Delaware still fifty miles above the Capes."

"It is the route, however, to Philadelphia. The present canal had Government aid in building and has done faithful service since it was opened in 1828. It is only about thirteen miles long and coat about \$2,250,000. My father was one of its Presidents."

"What is the rank of the Bayards relatively?"

"The first James A. Bayard, who died in 1815, was the greatest traditionally. He left two sons, both of them Senators, of whom I knew James A, the second, and he certainly was a remarkable man as lawyer, individual, and portrait. He had absolute independence of mental control and was fearless and deep. He was a lawyer among the greatest. He also do such special and the search of the control and was fearless and deep. He was a lawyer among the greatest. He also do such special strength and ability of his progenitors, has been the most versatile of the family, and spanned the widest variety of public occupations—Senator, Secretary of State, Foreign Ambassador, and in all an active, decided quantity. He had 153½ votce for President in 1880, yet he was 41 before he entered political life; he was born about the same year with Edmunds, Conkling, and Blaine, all of whom he survived in the public employment. A fine succession of American Ministers in England has left Bayard at no depreciation there."

"Hayard has given so much of that temperament to his work that I sometimes feared he would break down. All that he does is done with all his nature. He has always paid attention, however, to his physical condition, and, an athlete in his youth, he still retains the physical strength of a well-regulated life. Lowell of our foreign Ministers was a wonderful man, I think he had Tennyson's gift and culture of language, we had the proposed of the second of the service of Hennylon and the second of the physical strength of a well-regulat

pont barely missed the Senate seat, but yester-day Bancroft lost a seat in the House with a close chance.

"Why was it called Wilmington?"

"Wilmington is at the situation of the first Swedish settlement called Altona; the Swedes church, still standing there, dates to 1695; the present edifice to 1698. A Thomas Willing laid out a town there in 1731, but William Shipley, an Englishman and Quaker, really made the place upon a dream of his wife, it is said, who was a Quaker preacher, and their descendant, Joseph Shipley, made the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., London and American baukers. From Willingtown it been the Wilmington when it received a charter in 1739. From a place of 1.200 people in the Revolution it ran up rapidly in Washington's Administration by St. Domingo and yellow fever refugees focking there. The first President of Delaware. Dr. John Mc-Kinley, resided in Wilmington, as did the parents of the Maryland McLanes and the place, half way between Washington and New York, with unrivalled milling power, apt mechanics a grade to coal, and healthy and lofty situation on deep water, has grown continually. It had near twesty-five millions of productions in 1890 and about six hundred establishments. Shipbuilding, leather, cars, machinery, are features. The city sits back from the Delaware a mile or more, with a marsh between which it is a frequent scheme to convert

into the solid around. Old Newcastle row deserted of the courts, lies on the banks of the Delaware, six miles below Wilmington, fifteen minutes by train, At Edgemoore, by Wilmington, much of the elevated railroads of New York and the largest building for the World's Fair were constructed. There is probably no place where honest materials and construction are given better than Wilmington.

A good deal of interesting personal talk about people living and dead Senator Gray concluded not to have printed. Some of this bore upon the strong rough traits of the Rodgers family of Havre de Grace, Md., from whom the Senator is descended. They all came from Col. John Rodgers, whose other daughter married William Pinkney, and had ten children, all of whom survived their father.

The emigrant Rodgers's ancestor was a Scotch sea captain. His posterity intermarried with the Perrys of Rhods Island, and thus are connected with the New York Belmonts. South Carolina Butlers, &c. The women of this family, as well as the men, were supporters of muscular science. Any athletic waggoner going past was liable to be challenged to a trial of strength by the Rodgers lads. Ambanandor Tom Bayard took boxing lessons at Wilmington, and soon learned to whale his Instructor.

The Dupont family had a homely record of the travels of their ancestor to locate his powder mills at Wilmington, very suggestive of Fronch life in the eighteenth century.

The master of Delaware as Senator, Chief Justice, and Secretary of State, was long John Meredith Clayton, who made the Bulwer treaty concerning the Isthmus of Panama, which Blaine wanted to abrogate in part.

Before that the most harmonious minded legislator was probably George Read, whose posterity kept their wealth and pride of descent from that signer. McKean and the two Rodneys were also able men.

Many of the sciens of Delaware added to the wealth and boictraphy of Philaitelphia, like the Chews, Dickinsons, Comegys, Palmers, Clydes, &c., and a large Delaware State society was in Philaidelphia and ano

DAWES'S TARIFF.

listery of the Act Under Which Customs

tics Were Paid for Three Years. Speaking of tariffs," said Assistant United a SUN reporter the other day, "did you ever hear of the snap tariff of 1872 ! Not Well I'm not surprised, but it is a fact not generally known, that Senator Dawes of Massachusetts gave the country a tariff under which the revenues were collected for about three years.

"The circumstances attending the prepara tion and passage of this act, the Tariff bill of 1872, are among the curiosities of legislation at Washington, 1 have often heard Senator Dawes story, the Forty-second Congress convened on March 4, 1871. James G. Blaine was elected Speaker by Western votes. There was a good deal of talk about committee places, and a resolution was offered requesting the Speaker to appoint the committees at once. After considerable discussion the motion was tabled, the Speaker declaring it as his opinion that the early announcement of the committees by him in the preceding Congress was premature. He leemed it advisable to acquaint himself with the character of the members before placing them, and hence he did not announce the com mittes until the second session, which met on prise of everybody, was made Chairman of the Ways and Moans Committee.

"The committee consisted of nine members. six Republicans and three Democrats, as follows: Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, Horace Maynard of Tennesee, William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, James Brooks of New York, Gus tavus A. Finkelnburg of Missouri, Horatio C. Burchard of Dlinois, Ellis H. Roberts of New York, Michael C. Kerr of Indiana, and James B. Beck of Kentucky. Mr. Dawes had never served on the committee before, but Mr. Blaine, who

Beck of Kentucky. Mr. Dawes had never served on the committee before, but Mr. Blaine, who had served with him in many Congresses, knew his ability and worth.

"There were only two high tariff men on the committee. Mr. Dawes himself favored a slight reduction of duties, and, although Chairman of the committee, he allowed Mr. Finkelnburg to report of the majority of the committee, the debate lasted for weeks, Mr. Dawes taking very little part in it. Finally talk ended and the vote came. Mr. Kelley moving to strike out all after the enacting clause, the bill being unsatisfactory to the high tariff men.

"Mr. Kelley's motion was carried amid great excitement and confusion. He then moved to recommit, with instructions to report his bill increasing the duties very largely over the existing law. He sat down, forgetting to move the previous question, when Mr. Dawes, quick to catch the point, arose and moved to smend by substituting his bill, which nobody but himself had seen, as it had been made up as the discussion on the committee's bill dragged along.

"Mr. Dawes had an excellent idea of the views of his associates in the House, and his bill was mearer their ideal of a tariff measure than the other two. He moved the previous question. It was carried, and the Dawes bill was substituted for the Kelley act. A motion to recommit the bill was carried, and the Dawes bill or no bill at ali, and it became a law as it passed the House. When it went over to the Senate there was a disposition to amend it materially, but the Senate was told that it was the Dawes bill or no bill at ali, and it became a law as it passed the House.

"The bill provided a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent. on all dutiable articles, and the country prospered under it until 1875, when its author. Mr. Dawes, moved for its repeal. The Treasury, which in 1873 was overflowing, according to the report of Secretary Boutwell that the revenues of the Government exceeded the expenditures by \$36,000.000, was depleted by the panic of 1878, and Mr. Dawes's noti the expenditures by \$36,000,000, was depleted by the panic of 1873, and Mr. Dawes's motion for repeal was based on the ground that the act did not yield revenue enough."

MAINE'S IRISH TOWN.

lenedicta, Its History. Its Beauty, and Its Continued Prosperity.

BENEDICTA, Me., June 11.-In no State of the Inion are racial lines drawn more closely than n Maine. Though Yankees are the original setable to get a foothold in several thriving vil-lages. Waldebore, which was colonized from Holland 150 years ago, is still 90 per cent. Dutch; Madawaska, where the Arcadian refugees found homes in 1750, is more than 95 per cent. French, and New Sweden, which was settled by emigrants brought over from Sweden by Minister W. W. Thomas in Grant's first Adminis tration, has but two Yankee families. Though all of these people make good citizens and add greaty to the wealth of the State, it is probable that Benedicta, the one almost exclusively Irish setlement in Maine, beats them all in point of

thrift and in general prosperity. Several picturesque historians have said that Benedicta was colonized from the "slums of Boston." a statement which is resented by the town residents, and which the real facts in the case do not warrant. In the early days of this century the Catholic churches of Boston were poor, every parish having many members who struggled hard to live. Not a few of the men drank more liquor than was good for them and passed many days of valuable time in serving out sentences imposed by the courts. Keenly slive to the needs of his people, Archishop Benedict Fenwick, the predecessor of Archbishop Benedict Fenwick, the predecessor of Archbishop Williams, went to the General Court of Massachusetts and bought a township of wild land in Aroestook county. Me. Though the purchase was made when Maine was a province of Massachusetts, no settlers were sent to the new land until after 1830, when Maine had been a State for ten years. Then the Bishop began to colonize the new township, sending two or three families at a time to the Maine wilderness. Though the whole plan was an experiment, it proved a success, and when the war broke out the township contained a population of more than 400.

Having established themselves as lumbermen and farmers, the residents applied to the Legislature for a charter, naming the place Benedicta in honor of its founder. The town of Benedicta was incorporated in 1872, and though bet timber is now cut off and though potatoes bring but 30 cents a barrel at the nearest railroad station, the people continue to prosper. The settlement is one of the model villages in Maine. The village streets have asphalt sidewalks and are well lighted. An expensive town hall has been erected lately, and the people worship in one of the finest and largest Catholic churches in this State. The town is free from debt, and good houses, well-dressed people, and other signs of prosperity are seen everywhere. Of the 150 families living in town, twenty-two have reared fourteen or more children each. There is not a pauper or a beggar in the town; and everybody is above want. Except the descendants of three families which squatted here before 1820, every resident of the town residents, and which the real facts in the case do not warrant. In the early days of this

Lights Go Out on a Marriage Ceremony.

Prom the Philadelphia Record.

The wedding of Mr. Joseph Low and Miss Eva Ludlow, in Merchantville, N. J., Wednesday night, had a singular and unpleasant interruption. The rooms were decorated with flowers and brilliantly illuminated by incandescent electric lamps. The minister opened his book and commenced to read, when suddenly the house was thrown into utter darkness. The predicament was a most embarrassing one, for the only lamps in the house were those received as wedding gifts. The ceremony couldn't be finished in darkness, so a number of the male guests scoured the neighborhood for means of illumination, and the wedding was continued by candle and lamp light. From the Philadelphia Record.

GEN. WALKER'S LAST DUEL.

HIS MEPTING WITH MARMADUKE DESCRIBED BY HIS SECOND.

maduke's Charge of Cowardice, of Walker's Resentment, and of the Scenes That Pollowed the Patal Shot-Walker's Bying Message to the Man Who Milled Him. WASHINGTON, June 5,-A duel was fought in leptember, 1863, by Gen. John Sappington Marnaduke and Gen. Lucius Marsh Walker, both

of the Confederate army, which resulted in the death of Gen. Walker. Many accounts of this affair have been published, but all of them, lacking details from an eyewitness, are erro neous. I give a truthful and circumstantial account of the affair related to me by Col. Robert H. Crockett, who acted as second and friend to Gen. Walker, and, as far as I know, is the only living person who witnessed the affair. Gen. John S. Marmaduke was the son of

Meridith Miles Marmaduke, who was born in Westmoreland county, Va., moved to Missouri, and became Governor of that State in 1844. John S. Marmaduke was born in Missouri in 1833, and was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1857. He was appointed a First Lieutonant in the regular army of the Confederate States, and he joined Gen. W. J. Hardee in southeast Missouri, and was soon promoted a Lieutenant-Colonel, and in the autumn was made Colonel of the Third Confederate Infantry. His regiment at Shiloh captured the first prisoners of the day. He was wounded in the second day's fight, and while in the hospital was promoted Brigadier-General In 1863 he entered Missouri with 4,000 men and extricated the Confederate forces near Cape Girardeau, but being pursued, he brought out his forces with ena. Ark., in July, 1863. He was promoted a Major-General April 18, 1864. He was captured near Fort Scott on Oct. 24, 1864, and he remained a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August, 1865. In 1884 he was elected Governor of Missouri, and he died at Jefferson City

Mo., Dec. 28, 1887. Gen. Lucius Marsh Walker entered as a cadet at the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1846, was Second Lieutenant of the Dragoons on July 1, 1850, and First Lieutenant in 1851. He resigned from the United States Army on March 31, 1852. He was Colonel of the Fortleth Tennessee Infantry in the Confederate army, and appointed Brigadier-General of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States March 11, 1862. He was the nephew of President James K. Polk.

Col. Robert H. Crockett, who was the second of Gen. Walker in the duel, is a native Tennessean, and a grandson of the celebrated Col. David Crockett, and son of John W. Crockett, who at one time represented a part of his father's old district in Congress. He is now a resident of Stuttgart, Arkansas county, Ark., and is Brigadier-General of militia of his State. I give the account of the duel, and what led to it, in Col. Crockett's own words:

"A few days prior to the evacuation of Little Rock by Gen. Price in September, 1863, it will be remembered that Gen. Steele's advance forces were met at Reed's Bridge on Bayou Meta, on the old military road, twelve miles from Little Rock, by Price's cavalry under command of Gen. L. M. Walker, Gen. Marmaduke commanding one brigade and Col. R. C. Newton the other. Gens. Marmaduke and Walker were both Brigadiers, but the latter ranked the former by seniority of commission. After the battle, in which the Federals were repulsed, our still in command, whose headquarters were at the Robinson place, five miles from Little Rock, on the same road. A day or two after the battle a member of Gan. Marmaduke's staff, accomsanied by a stranger whose name is not recollected, rode up to Gen. Walker's headquarters and stopped to dine. After dinner these gentle-men insisted that Gen. Walker and myself should accompany them to the city. Gen. Walker asked Major Ragland this quartermas ter) and myself if we would like to go. we both assented, and our horses were ordered.

rode on together, leaving Major Ragland, the officer, and myself riding together in the rear. He (Gen. Marmaduke's aide) said to us: 'Who do you say won the fight at Reed's Bridge I' to which I replied that Gen. Walker was in com mand, and, of course, was entitled to whatever credit there was, but the boys who did the fight ing won the battle.' To which he said, somewhat hastily: 'No. Gen. Marmaduke won the fight, and he says Gen. Walker acted the d-d coward. Mind you, I do not say Gen. Walker is a coward, but Gen. Marmaduke says so.' To this Major Ragland and myself made no re-ply until we had nearly reached Gen. Marmaduke's headquarters on the same road. When stopping at a little creek to let our horses drink I said to him: 'Do you remember what you said a little way back of Gen. Marmaduke's charge against Gen. Walker l' His answer was: 'Perfeetly well: but remember that I don't say Gen.

Walker is a d—d coward, but Gen. Marmaduke's staff I would like to be on Walker's staff.

"I must, for reasons, decline to give the name of the staff officer who gave the information. To do so would but grieve his friends, and is not essential to a proper understanding of this narrative. He sleeps his last sicen. May his soul rest in peace, for a more generous hearted man never fived. I knew him inimately, and esteemed him as one of my best friends. But let us go on. I said no more, and in a little while, probably about 100 yards further on, we reached Gen. Marmaduke's headquarters.

"Gen. Walker, all unconscious of the charge, other of Gen. Marmaduke's headquarters, where it as Gen. Marmaduke's headquarters, where it as Gen. Marmaduke's headquarters, where it is declared to him what his brother staff officer had told us. His reply was: For God's sake, Colonel, don't pay any attention to it. Your informant is drinking, and deesn't know what he says. Gen. Marmaduke, I am sure, never made any such remark.' Just as we (Gen. Walker, Major Ragland, and myself) were preparing to mount, a ledy drove up to headquarters, with whom I had a few minutes conversation, necessarily delaying me, and Gen. Walker and Major Ragland had got some distance ahead of me before I started. On overtaking them I found, to my regret, that Major Ragland had consoned distance ahead of me before I started. On overtaking them I found, to my regret, that Major Ragland had communicated to Gen. Walker the conversation, necessarily delaying me, and Gen. Walker the conversation which had passed between Gen. Marmaduke has been denouncing me as a coward.

"Yes, but Billy Price says that our informant is off his balance lo-day and not reliable. I am sorry Ragland has repeated the report to you. I wanted to investigate it a little, and said:

"Bob, is fis of!" (We were so intimate that in private we dropped titles.)"

"What Ragland tells me—that Gen. Marmaduke, to get it in reliable shape before communicating it to you."

"At it is reliable shape befor

ing I am at your service for whatever you all aire me to do.

"The next morning he said to mo: Bob, I must do this thing or less the respect of the men under my command." He requested me to write Gen. Marmaduke and ask if the report was true.

I wrote for him as near as I can remember the following note:

following note:

"Gen. J. S. Marandsuke.

"Sin: I have been informed that you have prenounced me a coward, and that I so acted in the battis of Reed's Bridge. Please inform me if you have
been correctly reported. This note will be handed
you by my friend Col. Robert H. Crockett.

"L. M. Walmen. envid Crockett's Grandson Tells of Gen. Mar-

"This note I delivered to Gen. Marmaduke in person at his headquarters. He read it and said: 'This is right. Tell Gen. Walker I will give him a reply as soon as possible.'

"In the mean time Gen. Walker, with his command, had crossed the river and camped near Terry's Ferry, eight or nine miles below Little Rock. On the next day Capt. John C. Moore, a member of Gen. Marmaduke's staff, came into our camp, bearing, as noar as I can remember, the following reply:

the following reply:

"Gen, L. N. Walker,

"Sin: Yours of — date by your friend, Col. Crockett, received at — hour, and would have received an earlier reply but that I had to visit my outposts. Whitat I deny your right to demand of me an explanation of remarks founded on public runner, I am frank to say that your conduct in the retreat from Browniville and in the fight at Reed's Bridge was of such a sature that I declined to serve longer under you, and have so informed Adjt. Gen. Snead. This will be handed you by my friend, Capt. John C. Moore. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Moore. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. F. Marmaduke.

"Walker insisted that I challenge on this, but instead I sent this reply for Gen. Walker:

"Gen. J. S. Marmaduke.

"Sin: Yours of — date received at — hour, in which you say, in reply to my note, that my conduct in the retreat from Brownsville and in the fight at Reed's Bridge was of such a nature that you declined to serve longer under me, etc. This impunge is susceptible of various constructions and unsatisfactory, and I therefore demand an axplicit answer to the interrogation contained in my first note. This will be handed you by my friend Col. Crockett. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, etc.,

"I. M. Walken.

"This note was delivered without delay, and at the request of Capt. Moore I came to the Anthony House in Little Rock to await an answer. In a short time Capt. Moore came to the hotel and sent to my room the following:

* Col. R. H. Crockett.
" DEAR SIR: Gen. Walker's note of — date to Gen. "Dran Sir. Gen. Walker's note of — date to Gen. Marmaduke received at — hour. Gen. Marmaduke, whilst denying having used the specific term 'ook ard' in reference to Gen. Walker's conduct, yet he holds himself responsible for any inference of that nature which may have been drawn from his remarks, predicated on Gen. Walker's somewhat more than reduced the decided of the predicated by Gen. Marmaduke to do so.

"I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant." My answer to the above was as follows:

" My answer to the above was as follows:

"My answer to the above
"Cupf. Jno. C. Moore.
"Dran Nin: Your note of this date received at—
bour, in reply to Gen. Walker's note to Gen. Marmaduke. It presents but one alternative. As the friend
of Gen. Walker, and without consultation with him,
I have the honor to demand of Gen. Marmaduke,
through you, the satisfa-tion due to a gentleman for
an insult offered. I have the honor to be, very respectfully.

H. H. CROCKETT. "The reply to the above was as follows:

"The reply to the above was as 10,100..."
"Col. R. H. Crockett.
DEAR Siz: Your note of this date received, in which you demand of Gen. Marmaduke, in behalf of Gen. Walker, a satisfaction for an insult offered. It affords me great pleasure, as the friend of Gen. Marmaduke, to accord to Gen. Walker the satisfaction demanded, Please meet me at your earliest convenience that we may arrange preliminaries for a speedy meeting. I have the honor to be, very respectfully.

"John C. Moore.

"I sent a request to Capt, Moore to come to my room, which he promptly did, and we there selected our advising friends, he choosing Capt. William M. Price of Gen. Marmaduke's staff, and I taking Major John C. King. Capt. Moore then wrote the following agreement: " AGREEMENT.

"Gen. J. S. Marmaduke agrees to meet Gen. L. M. Walker on the fellowing terms, to wit:
"Principals, seconds, advising friends and surgeons to come on the field with side arms,
"Weapons to be Colt's navy sixes, and to be loaded on the field.
"Seconds to tess for choice of word and position.

"Weapons to be Colt's navy sixes, and to be loaded on the field.
"Seconds to toes for choice of word and position.
"Principals to be placed at fifteen parces apart.
"Weapons to be placed in the hands of the principals cocked, and to be hild at an angle of forty-five degrees, up or down, as each may choose.

"The word to be: "Gentlemen, are you ready?"
If both answer in the affirmative the second having the call shall say: "Ready, one, two, three—fire."
"After the word 'Fire parties may fire at will, without leaving their places until all the chambers are exhausted or one of the parties hall fall, when the command stop shall be given.
"No one to be on the field except the principals, seconds, advising friends, and surgeons.
"Any infringement of these terms, whether by the principals, seconds, advising friends, and surgeons.
"Any infringement of these terms, whether by the principals, seconds, advising friends, or surgeons, shall subject the person so infringing to be shot on the spot.
"Parties to meet at the Gedfrey Lefevyre place, seven the spot.

"Parties to meet at the Godfrey Lefevre place, seven miles below Little Rock on the north side of the Armeeting to take place between daylight and

"It should be remembered that the above correspondence is from memory, and errors, if any, are excusable by the lapse of years, but it is believed that they are almost verbatim copies.

"By the time that the preliminaries were completed it was midnight. Taking my friend, John C. King, and a surgeon, whose name I have forgotten, we rode down to Gen. Walker's headquarters, reaching there about three hours before day. Arousing him from a sound sleep, I submitted to his inspection the correspondence. It is only remark on reading it over was: "All right, Bob, but you should have challenged on the first note as I desired you to do." I answered him. Never mind, Marsh; my responsibility is heavy enough as it is.

"He ordered the horses saddled. Calling up his servant and a guide, we forded the river on horseback by starlight, a dangerous undertaking, as five feet either way would have put us in quicksand, which might have resulted in loss of life. Crossing the river safely, we reached the old Lefevre mansion one hour before daybreak. It was occupied by two laddes, of whom we requested the use of a room, which was promptly accorded. Just as it was dawning, Gen. Marmaduke, his second, advising friend, and a surgeon, accompanied by an ambulance, arrived and were assigned to another room. As soon as it was light "It should be remembered that the above cor

It was occupied by two ladies, of whom we requested the use of a room, which was premptly accorded. Just as it was dawning, Gen. Marmaduke, his second, advising friend, and a surgeon, accompanied by an ambulance, arrived and were assigned to another room. As soon as it was light enough to see. Capt. Moore and myself walked out 100 or 200 yards from the house and selected the ground in an open grove of heavy timber. We stepped the distance and placed a chunk of wood to mark the positions to be occupied by our principals, making them north and south, so as to give neither the advantage of position on account of the rising sun. We then returned to the house, and accompanied our principals to the ground, by which time it was light roomen to see how to shoot. On meeting, Gens. Maring the seed each other with a greatest courteer schede each other with the greatest courteer and greatest each other with the greatest courteer and greatest each other with the greatest each other greatest each greates

"We reached Little Rock at 10 o'clock in the morning, stopping at the residence of Mrs. Cates morning, stopping at the residence of Mrs. Cates inother of Pratt Cates), where Gen. Walker died the next evening. While he was dying I sat by his side, and he said to me, with the same genial smile he had always borne: 'Bob, if you live to be an old man, when you come to die to-day will seem as yesterday. When I am dead see Gen. Marmaduke and tell him that before taking the acrament I forgave him with all my heart, and I want my friends to forgive him and neither persecute nor prosecute him. He accused me of cowardice! Ah, Bob, if he only knew how little I fear to die! and in a few moments he breathed his last.

"After his death and burial I addressed the following note to Gen. Marmaduke:
"Sus: G:n. Walk'r, before his douth, requested me to see you in person and assure you that before taking the last sarrament he sincerely forgave you for his death, and desired his friends and relations also to forgive you, and neither persecute nor prosecute you. You

will readily understand, General, why I take this unstand of conveying Gen. Walker's last message to you in preference to a personal interview. I have the honor to be, do. B. H. CROCKETT.

"I have the honor to be, &c.. B. H. CROCKETT.

"I received no reply to this letter, and, of course, expected none.

"Some years afterward I met Gen. Marmaduke on an Arkansas River steamboat. We sat opposite exch other at the breakfast table. Notther of us spoke, although I recognized him at once. After the meal Gen. Marmaduke came up to me and said:

"This is Col. Crockett!"

"Yes," I replied, and you are Gen. Marmaduke; I recognized you at the breafast table.

"Indeed," he said, 'and why did you not spoak to me! speak to me ! speak to me!

"It was our first meeting since the battle at Little Rock, and I was not sure that he cared to recognize me and so I said: 'I have made it a rule since the war, General, to accord those who outranked me in the army the privilege I accord to ladies—that of recognizing me first.'

"We had a pleasant conversation together until the steamboat approache! Pine Bluff, where I was to discubark. As the boat whistled for the landing he saked me to accompany him to the hurricane roof. On reaching which he said to me:

where I was to disembark. As the boat whistied for the landing he asked me to accompany him to the hurricane roof. On resching which he said to me:

"'Colonel, I feel greatly obliged to you and have wished to meet and thank you in person.'

I answered: "'You surprise me, General, I do not understand you. I know of nothing to place you under the slightest obligation to me.

"Perhaps not. he said, but I have always heard that in describing the unfortunate meeting between Gen. Walker and myself you have always spoken of me in kindly terms.' I concluded the interview with the remark:

"'General, your conduct on the field of honor was irreproachable; and I hope you think me incapable of misrepresenting you. I have rarely spoken of the affair at all, but when doing so have simply been just to you, for which you certainly owe me no thanks."

"That may be, he said, but few men who loved his friend as you loved Gen. Walker could rise above prejudic as you have done. If I can ever serve you in any way, please command me. It was our first and only meeting, though I have often received assurances from his friends of his kind feeling toward me. I desire to eay, and right here, that while I loved Gen. Walker as one man rarely loved another, I had the highest respect for Gen. Marmaduke as a galant soldier and a chivairous gentleman. All the persons connected with the duel were placed under arrest, but at their own request were released during the fight at Little Rock and the retreat therefrom, and at Arkadelphia we were finally released without trial and ordered back to our respective commands.

"After the war closed I met ex-President Davis at the Peabedy Hotel in Memphis, and in conversation he said:

"Col. Crockett, were you not Gen. Walker's second in the Marmaduke-Walker duel?"

"Yes, sir; and we were released from arrest without trial, as we understood at the time by your order, and it was stated that you remarked, after reading the correspondence, that the duel was unavoidable, and there was no necessity for a court-ma

Boston School Children Instructed in the Sci-

Boston, June 12.-In educational matters Boston has taken a step that might well be followed in other cities, especially in the West, where evelone cellars are desirable and floods are of frequent occurrence. This step is the teaching in the public schools of the science of weather forecasting. It is true that this is done to some limited extent in other big cities, and that Mr. Dunn has labored hard and long to introduce it in the New York schools, but, as far as known, Boston is the first city whose School Board has recognized and authorized the study. The custom of teaching meteorology by the se of weather maps has grown in New England until J. W. Smith, in charge of the Weather Bureau, sends out maps to 410 schools, Of course most of these schools are in Boston, but and Connecticut schools. The method of teaching is to use the weather maps largely as adjuncts to the geography, and there is no first class in cyclones or second class in blizzards, as

class in cyclones or second class in bilizards, as might be imagined.

Prof. W. M. Davis and R. De C. Ward of Harvard have assisted in the introduction of the study and have given courses of lectures to the teachers, so that they might know on what lines to instruct the pupils and how to go about it. But the ilon's share of the credit for introducing the study is due to the local forecaster, J. W. Smith, who has to do with more varieties of weather in a given length of time than almost any other man in the country. Mr. Smith's theory is that the children should learn at least the rudiments of the science of forecasting and should know the exact meaning of the technical lines and marks upon the map, not only what they indicate of present conditions for the morrow. The coming generation, Mr. Smith argues, will be able to avail itself generally of the work of the Signal Service Bureau, and thus make that work of more value to the country as a whole. Mr. Smith thinks that the percentage of people who have any knowledge of the laws that govern

Service Bureau, and thus make that work of smore value to the country as a whole. Mr. Smith thinks that the percentage of people who have any knowledge of the laws that govern storms is very small, and he is interested heart and soul in making the knowledge general.

The Boston station of the Weather Bureau has held for some years the record in the number of daily weather maps it issues. This station was the first which published the new chalk-plate map that is such an improvement over the old large-size mimeograph map. Mr. Smith thinks that the study of meteorology adds to the interest of life; that it gives admirable training in simple scientific investigation and habits of thought, and that it turns the attention from books and indoor work to outdoor observations and makes those who study it more attentive observers of nature.

Under the present system in Boston school children may have in their hands each day a synoptic chart showing the exact weather conditions which prevailed all over the United States a few hours, or it may be the day, before. These weather maps, with their great body of facts as to temperature, pressure, winds, clouds, rain, and snow, are a never-failing storehouse of material for use in studying meteorology. Any schoolboy can have all the facts before him every day, and he may find on his weather map for a certain day the exact conditions which cause tornadoes in Kansas or heavy rains in Alsbama. After teaching the pupilite make intelligent use of his own weather observations, the use of the ordinary thermometer and of the rain gauge is taken up, supplemented later by the maximum and minimum thermometers, wet and dry bulb thermometers, and barometers. By means of these instruments the pupils gain more definite knowledge regarding weather and its changes, and learn to discover for themselves the relations of the weather with high pressure, the relations of thunder storms and tornadoes to areas of low pressure or cyclones, these and many other facts are discovered by the pupils who use t

Dominic Owen's Pond.

From the Glasgow Times.
The Rev. Ell Owen of the Rocky Hill country is the possessor of a pend which has afforded him some pleasure and a great deal of uneasiness. A good many years ago a bold spring ran across a part of Mr. Owen's farm, and dropped in a hole in the ground not far from where it rose. One year Mr. Owen built a hog inclosure on the spot where the spring ran into the earth and fattened a lot of hogs. Gradually the hogs, in their rootings, filled up the small opening through which the waters of the spring sank into the ground, and the first thing Mr. Owen knew a small pond was forming.

As the waters of the spring had no escape they simply backed up, and then backed up some more. Higher and higher the waters rose, from a quarter of an acre to half an acre, then an acre, and then five acres, till the alarmed owner was seriously perturbed as to whether the pond owned him or he owned the pond, or whether he pond owned him or he owned the pond, or whether he paid to of water. Finally Mr. Owen, by laying a pipe in the pond and piping off the water, suved himself from further encroachments, and now he has, if properly cultivated, one of the finest sheets of fishing territory in the county. In some places the waters are from ten to fifteen feet deep, while several acres are still submerged. Carp, sun perch, black perch and other varieties of itsh stock the pond.

A short while ago Mr. Owen set out a tro-line, with which the fish had great fun, but from which a large majority of Mr. Owen's returns were broken hooks. Fish weighing as high as twenty-five and thirty pounds were hung on it, and one or two captured. The history of this body of water is somewhat remarkable, as showing what a hog can do when it turns itself loose to cook in dead earnest. across a part of Mr. Owen's farm, and dropped in a hole in the ground not far from where it

PURPOSES OF AN AMERICAN ARMED EXPEDITION IN 1848

the Story of an Attempt to Conquer the Country and Perhaps Annex It to the United States Told by Daniel Clark Briggs, Who Thinks He is the Only Survivor of the Party. Daniel Clark Briggs, a lawyer in the Stewart vivor of an armed expedition that undertook to conquer Yucatan half a century ago. When scarcely more than a boy he captained a tyme pany in an American regiment composed mostly of Mexican war veterans, who were enlisted by the Mexican Government shortly after the close of the war with this country to help sub thats the province of Yucatan, which was then open rebellion. If Mr. Briggs is correct in his belief, there was a tacit understanding with bigh officials of the American Government that eventually this regiment was to gain control of the province, with a view to annexing it to the Union very much as Texas was gobbles up, "In the summer of 1848," said Mr. Bridge la

telling the story of his experiences, "I broke down from overwork, My doctors insated that I should have rest and advised a Southern trip. With this end in view, I left in Westchester home and journeyed up the river to Albany. Thence, partly by rail and partly by and down to Cincinnati, whence I continued by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Or leans. By the time I arrived there I had grown pretty strong and was feeling once more fit for active life. At least I thought so. At this time there was a great deal being printed in the New Orleans Pro about an expedition that was being titted out to Maxican Government had conceived the highest admiration for the valor and fighting qualities of the American troops in consequence of the late war, and had determined that if the natives of Yucatan were ever to be conquered the Amerleans were the ones to do it. So, very quietly, but without any effort at secrecy, the enlistment

of the men was going on.

"I determined to go on this expedition. My New Orleans doctor advised me to go, aithough he afterward told me he thought I was going to my death. Any way, I put in my application for a Second Lieutenancy. I had no military exme atterward told me be thought I was going to my death. Any way, I put in my application for a Second Lieutenancy. I had no military experience save what we all had in those days from the militia, but I had unlimited confidence in myself. A friend of mine, Fred Severe, applied for a Captainer, and I expected him to get one, but he didn't. They made me Captain of Company R and I appointed Severe as one of my Lieutenants. A man named White, whose initials I cannot now recall, was Colonel of the regiment. The Lieutenant-Colonel was named Besançon, and the Majors were Mo-Dowell and McHenry. One of the reasons for the failure of the expedition, from an American point of view, was Col. White's incompetency, He was a brave gentleman, a Louisi-nian by birth, and a splendid fellow, but he lacked many of the necessary qualifications for leadership in such a cause. He knew and I knew that there was an ulterior motive behind our going. The South was at that time in control of the Government. Her statesmen were very far-seeing. They realized that unless more territory were acquired in the South, the development of the West and Northwest would eventually take control from their hands. They wanted Yucatan. They were the jingoes of the most pronounced type. Gen. Quitman, who was then, I believe, a Senator from Mississippi, was the scooner for the expedition. He consulted constantly with Col. White, who told me before his death, many years ago, that President Polk was cognizant of the secret purpose of the scheme. White maintained that the Government archives in Washington would reveal the flowernment archives in Washington would reveal the foll story, but I do not know how true that is.

"The expedition sailed from New Orleans in

the Government archives in Washington would reveal the full story, but I do not know how true that is.

"The expedition sailed from New Orleans in October, 1848. We landed in Sisal, on the northern coast of Yucatan, with 480 men—as fine a lot of fighters as ever got together. They could be annihilated, but they couldn't be whipped. We marched inland to Merida, where we were joined by two regiments of Yucateoes, in command of Gen. Zetina. Yucateoes are the cescendants of the Spanish settlers in the country. The enmity between them and the In isans was very bitter. They were clad in the uniform of Mexican soldiers. In our regiment only the officers wore uniforms, the undress uniform of the American army. The privates worsanything they wanted to. Continuing our march inland, perhaps 150 miles, we reached Thesuco, where we remained a short time. This was the beginning of the enemy's country.

"On Christmas morning, 1848, we set out for the mountains prepared to fight. We were in the lead, the Yucateous bringing up the rear. Our march led us along a narrow roadway, lired on either side with a dense growth of chapparal, in which a horde of men might hide with safety themselves. We had scarcely gone a league before we encountered the enemy in force. How many there were we never had a clear idea, bus there must have been thousands of them, for they fought like fiends and lost many hundreds of men without apparently being crippled. They were well armed with army muskets and a weapon very similar to the Cuban machete. The English in Honduras were alleged to have supplied them. Their leader was an Indian known as Prince Pat. Like all his race he was a physical wonder, capable of great endurance and immensely strong. was an Indian known as Prince Pat. Like his race he was a physical wonder, capabl great endurance and immensely strong, only did the Indians take advantage of chapparal alongside the road, but they the up barricades in front of us. These was necessary for us to charge. The figure at each charge was of the most desate hand-to-hand character. I presume took a score of these barricades that day, of the fighting fell to the Americans, for scorer had the engagement commenced:

took a score of these barricades that day. All of the fighting fell to the Americans, for no sconer had the engagement commenced than the Yucateces turned tail and fied back to Thosuco. The engagement lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until sundown. Darkness coming, we deemed it best to march back to Thosuco. We lost eighty men killed in the fight. How many were we unded I cannot recall, Neither side took any prisoners. No quarter was asked or given, and it meant death to fall into the hands of the enemy. The Indians mutilated the dead horribly.

"The next day we started again, but did not encounter the enemy in force. This battle of Thosuco was the fercest we had during the campairn. We fought until spring, but never succeeded in conquering the natives. I left in May, resigning my commission. At that time about half the command had been killed or disabled. Then the Mexican Government, finding that it was hopeless to attempt to conquer the natives, left them in peace, and survivors came home. So far as I have been able to learn, the natives are still independent. The Spanish element controls the country back to the highlands, but here the descendants of the same men we fought still maintain a practical independence. Had the Americans succeeded in putting down the lindians, I have no doubt that the scheme of the singness would have carried; but, under the circumstances, it was allowed to peter out. ingoes would have carried; but, u circumstances, it was allowed to peter "I came back to New York and have "I came back to New York and have the law ever since. The last survivor that heard of was Gen. Tom Harris of Kentack were great friends, and used often to go old campaign together. He diedsevera ago. White, McDowell, McHenry, Respected and the series of the mental that the chief officers. I belied dead. You see it's almost fifty years a and most of the men were much older the self. I was but 25, Severe's fate cambeing mine. Having had a taste of extended the control of the mental that the control of the carry when the Cuban rebellion in the early

From the Kansas City Times. "I thought I was going to sell a casket to one of my neighbors a few days are," said the undertaker. "A certain young man who has been dissipating considerably of late, and has gotten himself into debt, became desperate and the himself into debt, became despended this widowed mother did not give him the money she had borrowed on their home in Westport. Not long ago he well with a desperate look on his face, and his mother into the parlor, said as he a revolver from his hip pocket:

"I will have the money or right here and my misserable existence." his mother into the parlor, said as he a revolver from his hip pocket:

"I will have the money or right here end my miserable existence.

"Wait! Wait! screamed his mother rushed from the room. A look of saity overspread the young man's face as he bled to himself about knowing he would but he was destined to disappointment. In a moment his mother returned a large rug. Quietly she spread it down carpet, and then straightening up, said:

"Now, George, go ahead. I way you would spoil my carpet with blook." The boy almost sank to the floor if tonishment and disappointment. It is if he made a buff at shooting him mother would accede to his infinite definition in the flore of the necessaries of life with, but on the fore she had come over to my house my wife about his threats. My ware lides into her head to buff her each time he threatened to commit suiced.

100,384 Rheumatian radically results place. N. Y. Muscular, though Scientific and prepared by Millian Scientific and Millian